FOR GOVERNOR, THOMAS BRAGG Of Northampton.

It is of one the things that we cannot understand how any of the people of North Carolina, no matte what their party affiliations may have been, can act in connection with a party so radically and totally bursted up and divided as the Whig party now is, through the unanimous action of its Northern wing-which hardly pretends even to keep any sort of terms with the South, or to recognise the existence of its Southern associates on any other condition than that of unconditional submission to Northern dictation. The fact cannot any longer be concealed, or its acknowledgment evaded, that the Democratic party at the North is new engaged in a desperate struggle for existence, against every ism that can be rallied under the banner of opposition, and to the assistance of what was the Whig party North. The grand point of convergence, is opposition to the Democratic party and to the South. In every election during the pendency of the Nebraska Bill, and since its passage, Whigs and Know-Nothings, and Abolitionists, and Fresoilers, and all sorts of things too numerous to mention, have been leagued together, and too frequently with success. In every State a desperate effort will be made against those Northern Senators and Representatives who voted for the Nebraska Bill, (none of them Whige,) and for a time, at least, they may be forced into retirement by the united action of the isms. How anybody can any longer claim for the Whig party, under 'these circumstances, a national existence, we repeat that we are unable to see or understand. How Gen. Dockery can talk about it-how he can pretend to wait and see what the Northern have done, is an enigma to us, but, we confess, by Whigs will do, in face of his knowledge of what they no means as great an enigma as to understand how claiming connection with Northern Whiggery, hav ing been the Secretary of the caucus which slaved Fillmore to put up Scott, he can hope to receive the support of a majority of the voters of North Caroli na. The thing has come to a point-the option is not left with the Southern Whig party to spurn their abolition friends at the North. That section of the party, now thoroughly abolitionized, has already spurned them; and yet Gen. Dockery will "wait and see." Will others "wait and see ?" Will they sustain him in his "wait and see" policy? We think not. We venture to say that this hanging on to a Northern Aboliton faction will be sternly rebuked by the people of the State at the election in August next.

Mark the tone in which Cassius M. Clay, that felocious Kentucky abolitionist, in his letter to the New York Tribune, denounces every man from the North who voted for the Nebraska bill, as deserving death, and how, in his inability to inflict the penalty of the halter, he demands that they shall be broken upon the wheel of public opinion. He says : "Let no man deal with them in business-banish them from the so- own glass houses. cial circle, and disfranchise them practically forever." Now, mark the fact-every man so denounced is a Democrat-not one solitary Whig among them-and this is one of the elements in the recent local "Whig victories," over which Whig presses at the South have been rejoicing, while Gen. Dokery wishes to

The "Temperance Convention."

vention to be held on Tuesday of June Court. We within 298 miles of Charleston. On the contrary, cratic Convention upon the subject of prohibitory ready. legislation, in regard to the sale or use of liquor .-One of the nominees, Col. S. J. Person, is not at present in town, and some time must yet intervene before anything definite is known or made public in the matter. We forbear remark for the present, although entertaining very decided opinions of our own upon the subject.

We presume it is generally known that letters have been addressed to both the candidates for Governor asking their views in regard to prohibitory legislation, and that both have replied in their public speeches, that they have nothing to do with the matter one way or the other. That it is the business of the Legislature, and of the Legislature alone, and that neither of them will do any thing either to ad vance or retard the views of the friends or opponents of legislation in regard to the sale or use of liquor.

Our Hotels.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the Carolina Hotel has changed hands, and is now under the proprietorship of Messrs. Brown and Vinand fitted up. The new proprietors seem determinof patronage, and to leave no ground of complaint.

has been made. The proprietors of our three lead- is perfectly ridiculous and shameful. ing hotels are fully alive to the spirit of the times, A Case of Conscience. - Some time since the Coltheir complaints against our hotels.

they can out of the large cities, and as clever land- ried out. lords as they can anywhere.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, held in the Court House last Tues- Wilmington, held 29th May day night, that Owen Fennell, Esq., was nominated for Gilbert Potter, Chairman, E P Hall, H L Homes. the Senate, and S. J. Person and Thos H. Williams, Esq., for the Commons, and a Committee appointed to McMillan, Jas Anderson, Gen A McRae, A H Van. feel indifferent to hose enterprises proposed for the benefit apprize these gentlemen of their nomination. We have Bokkelen, A J DeRosset, jr, Col Jno McRae, Geo of other sections of the State. not yet received the correspondence, and cannot yet Davis, M London, T D Walker, Thos Loring, T Burr, say whether the nominees will accept. As soon as Deliver her believed the correspondence, and cannot yet Davis, M London, I D Walker, Thos Loring, T Burr, proud of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less than the property of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, decided on by the next Legislature. they have signified their acceptance they will be in O G Parsley, Ed Kidder, N N Nixon, M Costin, W the field as the Democratic candidates for the Legis- C Bettencourt, C D Ellis, C H Dudley, S D Wallace, lature from this county.

into a Hotel. It seems to us that it would have been James Owen. the very location for the Town Hall so often talked The Chairman of this delegation has authority to about.

The Foreign News.

In the foreign advices by the Pacific, we find little of interest. No great progress seems to have been made on either side, though, upon the whole, the balance of actual progress seems to be with the Russians, who threaten inevitably to take Silistria, unless some more active measures be soon taken for the relief of that important fortress, than the allies have yet adopted. The operations in the field or at sea, however, are comparatively insignificant, the C. Broadhurst appointed Secretary. main interest hinging upon the movements of the German Powers. The rise in the English Funds is significant in this connection, as affording evidence of a growing belief, in monied circles, that these powers will eventually co-operate, to some extent, at least, with the Western Powers, in bringing the existing hostilities to some cenclusion, though not, perhaps, to such a decisive result as the ardent crusaders against Russia might desire. Austria and Prussia have a deep interest in the re-establishment of peace, their own situation between the belligerent parties being perilous in the extreme-being threatened on all hands-Austria in her Hungarian and Polish provinces by Russia; and Prussia in her Rhenish provinces by France. It is probable that their weight being thrown into the scale, might induce Russia to make concessions to them, as it were. which her pride would refuse to the demands of the Western Powers, and these latter be compelled to put up with less satisfactory guarantees than they have boastingly claimed from their powerful antagonist. In any case, however, Turkey is doomed, if she be not already gone. Her wishes will be but slightly consulted in a matter | American Independence. n which she is nominally the principal party, while her distinctive national character has already been sacrificed by the concessions imposed upon her by her occurrence of the recent difficulties, she is now a very sick man, and cannot long survive.

Directly, our interest in these matters is small, but incidentally it may be very great : for if the Eastern Question should be summarily patched up, leaving England and France in alliance, with immense armaments at their disposal-unexhausted by a protracted struggle-jealous of the progress of the United States with appetites for interference whetted and unsatisfied, it is difficult to define the limits to which their movements might be carried in this hemisphere, or to foresee to what measures the United States might be forced to resort for the maintenance of her honor and interests. It would be folly for us to conceal the fact, that, in case of hostilities, under these circumstances, our commercial and general prosperity must be disastrously affected.

But perhaps these speculations may all be premature. The complications of European politics may be only commencing. It is more than probable that they are. It is certain, however, that the action of James Garrison, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, J. P. Moore, ter of indifference whether we get \$2 per barrel for Austria and Prussia augurs nothing favorable to the popular cause in Europe, and if taken at all, will be aken with a view of having matters hushed up somehow, for fear that stones may be cast against their

The expected Message of the President may perhaps throw some light upon the vexed question of our own relations with Spain. So far all connected dress you this communication. with that subject is surmise.

83- The Fayetteville Observer, of the 13th inst, contains an article in relation to a connection from that you should address the people on the political of energy and prompt business habits, I had an abunthis place directly West. It presents considerations topics of the day. worthy of the attention of our community. We wish, however to correct some mistakes into which the Ob-We believe it was understood that, at the time server has fallen. The distance from Charlotte to when the "Temperance Convention" met here dur- Charleston is not now 280 miles by Railroad. It is ing last Superior Court, it adjourned to meet again only 245-135 from Charleston to Columbia, and 110 Wednesday of June County Court, with a view of from Columbia to Charlotte. The proposed route from awaiting the action of the Democratic County Con- | Charlotte to Wilmington would not bring Charlotte learn that the Convention met on Wednesday night, the point of junction between the proposed new Road pursuant to such adjournment, and that the Commit- and the Manchester Railroad, would be about 180 tee on Nominations, appointed at the former meeting, miles from Charlotte by railroad, while it would be onannounced themselves as not being yet ready to re- ly 50 to Wilmington. The suggestion of the Obserport, and asked further time. It is understood, we ver in regard to the short distance necessary to make believe, that this extension of time is requested for a connection between the proposed Road and the the purpose of enabling the Committee to ascertain | South Carolina Roads, at a point between Wadesbothe positions of the several nominees of the Demo- ro' and Bockingham, has engaged attention here al-

The Boston Affair.

The writer of a letter from Boston, a portion of which is published in the Charleston Mercury, very properly remarks, that the enforcement of the law in regard to Burns, the fugitive slave, was a triumph of law and order; but it was from a love of law and order at home, among themselves, and not of any love for the South, nor any desire to do justice to her. Had it not been that the peace and security of Boston were concerned, would the city authorities have moved hand or foot to have done justice or secured the enforcement of a law, framed for the purpose of doing ustice to the South? There was plainly a wish to avoid the requirements of the law-at least, a wish that they could find a way to escape from them. So far, indeed, as the local authorities in Massachusetts are concerned, all that can be said is, that their regard for their own interests, their own peace and their own security, was sufficient to overcome their reluctance to see justice done to a Southern man, by the return of his negro. And yet these are the peocent, who are having it very thoroughly renovated ple who lay claims to extra righteousness, and whine over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while ed to use every exertion to make their house worthy they live in daily violation and antagonism to an express provision of the Constitution.

Everything in the shape of progress and improve- A large Public Hall is very much needed in ment is worthy of the most cordial approval on the this place, and we can't understand why the "fathbeen very much talked against, in many cases, we for the purpose. A town (or city, as some are dis- D. A. Humphrey and Dr. Charles Duffy. think, unreasonably. While in some there can be posed to call Wilmington,) with ten thousand inhabno doubt that there has been considerable room for itants, and Real Estate assessed at over \$3,000,000, improvement, and this improvement is making and to be without one public building or public square, New-Berne; and from the deep interest manifested

and are among our most energetic business men. We, lector of the Port of Georgetown, S. C., received an ly assert, that the spirit of the people of Onslow is one way or another, travel a good deal, and we anonymous letter from Beaufort, N. C., enclosing a must say that we have found far inferior accommo | North Carolina Bank note for one hundred dollars, dations in towns, the citizens of which are loudest in stating that the person sending it justly owed it to the United States. The Collector at Georgetown from Harvey Foy, Esq, amended by Mr. Stevenson, We trust that the energy and determination wrote to the Department at Washington in relation which resulted in the unanimous adoption, and in the to please, evinced by the new management of the to the subject, and was instructed to send the note to "Carolina," may meet their reward. There is room the Collector at Wilmington, who could get the spefor all, and there will be more, we think, than they can accommodate. The travelling public can find as which has been done. It may be some satisfaction good accommodations in our Wilmington hotels as to the sender to know that his wishes have been car-

> Delegates to the Rail Road Convention To be held at Charlotte, on 4th July, appointed

under 4th resolution of a meeting of the citizens of ern sea-coast; and, therefore, we arge upon the State to lend A D Moore, Dr J L Meares, J A Taylor, J S Green, R F Brown, E D Hail, W W Peirce, Geo Houston, D this work, in which we are peculiarly interested, we do not Henry Nutt, J H Flanner, J E Metts, J Wessel, T C Hon. Edward B. Dudley. Worth, W A Wright, P K Dickinson, E W Hall, O Motion was now made by Harvey Cox, Esq., and via Rockingham, &c., in 187. The New Hanover county Jail was sold on P Meares. J L Holmes, Thos Ashe, Jas Fulton, J G carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be pub-Tuesday last, by order of Court, by Sheriff Hall.—
R. H. Grant, Esq., was the lucky bidder, at \$6,800.
Wright, R G Rankin, L J Flemming, Donl McRae, Jos J Lippitt, S P Polley, Alfred Martin, Danl Du-We believe it is contemplated to convert the old Jail
We believe it is contemplated to convert the old Jail
We will be a Chee H. Weight, R G Rankin, L J Flemming, Donl McRae, Jos Fulton, J G Carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington, Raleigh, Fayetteville and New-Berne papers.

And then, on motion, the meeting adjourned. M Walker, Thos H Wright, James Cassidy, Gen

For the Journal.

Fourth of July at Long Creek. At a meeting of the citizens of Long Creek and vicinity, held at the store of Messrs. Moore. Jones & Co. on Saturday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of taking measures towards a proper celebration of the anniversary of National Independence by the citizens of meed of approbation, however feeble it may be, or Long Creek, on motion of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Mr. however humble the individual by whom it is of-George J. Moore was called to the chair and Dr. John

ing, the Chairman, on motion, appointed a committee selves Let us not only have a meeting and speeches,

into effect the purpose of the meeting. men, James Garrason, Esq., James P. Moote, Esq., Mr. William Frederick Jones, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Dr.

John C. Broadburst. Dr. Satchwell, on motion, the Committee proceeded to select an Orator for the day, which resulted as fol- subject our New River Schooners to greater risk and lows, Mr. George J. Moore to deliver an Oration, Mr. exposure at sea, and tend still further to prejudice Fletcher H. Bell, to read the American, and Dr. John the New River Improvement, as to trade between this

C. Broadhurst to read the Mecklenburg Declaration On motion of Dr. Satchwell the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary. On motion of Mr. Lott Croom, the proceedings of

this meeting be published in the Wilmington papers -meeting adjourned. GEORGE J. MOORE, Chairman. DR. JOHN C. BROADHURST. Secretary.

LONG CREEK, New Hanover county,)

June 12th, 1854. MR. GEORGE J. MOORE: held a meeting on Saturday last, with a view of to hear the roar of a Railroad car in Onslow county, celebrating, here, the approaching Anniversary of and the shrill cry of the whistle. I have no hesita-

The undersigned were appointed a committee of

arrangements on that occasion. selected you as Orator on that day, and we indulge especially if a depot was established there. We want friends. If Turkey was a "sick man" before the the hope that you will consent to deliver the Oration an outlet-we want a flowing stream to carry off our here on that ever memorable day.

Very Respectfully, JAMES GARRASON, JAMES P. MOORE, Committee WM. F. JONES, S. S. SATCHWELL. Arrange'ts. J. C. BROADHURST

CEDAR DALE,

New Hanover Co., June 12, 1854 GENTLEMEN :- I have received your note of to-day informing me of the patriotic determination of the of July, and requesting me to deliver the Oration on and we need no stronger appeal that occasion.

vorable consideration. I feel my inability, and I fear Railroad through Onslow county, if possible? For you have overrated my capacity to do anything like the want of improvements in the East, are we to justice to the occasion. You know I am a plain far- abandon the graves of our ancestors and the land of mer, and make no pretensions to the qualifications of our forefathers, and go where they are? No! a thou-

of interest to the exercises of the day, I am willing may be opposed to the Road. They are rich; they to comply with your invitation. Very truly yours,

W. F. Jones, Dr. Jno. C Broadhurst.

LONG CREEK BRIDGE, June 10th, 1854. MR. THOMAS J. NORCOM-Sir: In behalf of our-

will accept of this invitation

WILMINGTON, June 14th, 1854. Gentlemen :- Your very kind note, containing a proposal that I address you on the fourth of next onth, upon the political topics of the day, was duly received, and it will afford me pleasure to accept your

polite invitation. Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't ... T. J. NORCOM. To Messrs. G. J. Moore, James Garrason, F. H. Bell. John Jones, James P. Moore, W. T. Newell, W. Rivenbark, J. W. Wegstaff. D. E. Robitzsch, H. M. Lewis, J. C. Broadhurst, Robert Henning, Ed-

ward Walling, W. F. Jones, Arthur Stucky, S. S.

Satchwell.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13th, 1854. Pursuant to previous notice, the Convention of this County met at the Court House on Tuesday evening. Chair, who explained the object of the Convention West, in a few brief and pertinent remarks.

action of the Convention . Williams and S. J. Person in the House.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for their services. On motion, the Convention adjourned.

J. M. STEVENSON, Chairman. N. H. FENNELL, Secretary,

> For the Journal. Railroad Meeting in Ouslow.

On Monday of Court week, the 5th of June, the citizens of Onslow county held a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of a Railroad from the West to Beaufort Harbor. On motion of W. F. Manson, Owen Huggins, Esq. was called to the Chair, and T. R. Wilson appointed

Having briefly and clearly explained the subject of the occasion, on motion of Maj. G. I. Ward, the

Chairman appointed a committee of five, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Calls for addresses were now made and ably reded to, by Messrs. Houston and Hill, of Duplin ;

Hall, of Wilmington; and Green and Stevenson, of by the crowded audience throughout the delivery of their respective speeches, on the great subject of Internal Improvement, we then felt what we now proudmore than equal to the bold enterprise before them.

The committee, in due time, submitted the three resolutions relative to the construction of the Road ; their unanimous adoption was followed by a motion incorporation of the last preamble and resolution .-The following embrace the whole:

through the Counties of Sampson, Duplin and Onslow; Resolved, That the citizens of the County of Onslow enter selves to devote all their energies, physical and mental, to secure its final success.

nently a State work, leading, as it does, from our central and rich mineral district to the finest harbor on the Southto this work a helping hand. Resolved. That we think the time has arrived for the full developement of the resources of the various sections of our State; and while we press upon the attention of the State

WHEREAS, The citizens of the County of Onslow feel the glorious example he has set them : therefore, Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished

OWEN HUGGINS, Chm'n. T. R. WILSON, Sec'y. The press of the above named places will please RICHLANDS, Onslow county, N. C.,) Tuesday, 4th June, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On yesterday, being Monday of our Court, we had a Railroad meeting at Jacksonville, and I should do injustice to the occasion, and violence to my own feelings, were I to withhold my

enough; it is now time for action; we deserve no After a brief explanation of the object of the meet- assistance from others, unless we first try to help ourarrangments, consisting of five Citizens to carry and memorialize, survey and quit, with so feeble an effort as was made towards removing the obstructions The committee consisted of the following gentle- at the mouth of New River. I think the practicability of that work doubtful, and any effectual remedy very remote, though desirable-for the obstructions hang like an incubus on the prosperity of the After a few very able and eloquent remarks from County. If, by the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar, New Inlet is shut up or obstructed, that will place and Wilmington; therefore, let us enter into the Railroad scheme; that is practicable, and that we can have. There is timber in abundance close at hand-the grading will be moderate; in fact, it will pass through a level Country. That will open a beautiful River, without oyster rocks or waves, flowing cassia through our County, and benefit every part.

Where is the man who would dare to lift himself up in opposition to the onward march of this great and mighty work ?-a work not for us alone, but for posterity. Let us have a Railroad-let it come through our County and intersect the Road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort, or let it go to Beaufort or on Dear Sir :- The citizens of this place and vicinity Beaufort harbor. I hope and pray that I shall live Khan of Khiva. tion in stating what I did four years past-that I was. and am, willing to give one half of my real estate to the Company, if the Road passed through my plan-We have to inform you that the committee have tation, and then be a richer man than I now am, more produce; that stream we can have in a Railroad, and I enter heart and soul into it. I am not one who will talk only, but willing to do, so far as my small mite will go. Why, Messrs. Editors, I would work by the light of the moon-hoe corn or weed potatoes -and renew every energy and increase every effort to make an extra dollar, to pay expenses to ride so well, so quickly, to Beaufort, and let the sea breeze blow the ague and fever off me, or fly, with almost lightning-speed, to the Mountain top, to inhale the pure air and drink good water. Give us the Road! Who is opposed to it, let him be "Anatherma Maracitizens of Long Creek to celebrate the ensuing 4th natha!" When the Road comes, let us look to facts,

Shall we not give a free expression of sentiments I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your fa- and opinions, and never cease until we shall have a sand times no! Let us go to work-we, the masses, But still if you think I am able to add any thing the common people-for we have some rich men who have all that heart can desire, improvements and all they don't want a Railroad-and to them it is a mat-Turpentine or 50 cents. The rich will grow richer, and the poor poorer, if we remain as we are. I have worked hard, but prospered not; and though my nose may be upon the grind-stone, I am determined to do all I can to forward this work.

I have suffered in consequence of tardiness in our selves and other citizens of this community, we ad- facilities; after the storm of 1850, which blew our fodder away, I ordered hav from New York-it soon There is to be a 4th of July celebration here this arrived in Wilmington, and here I was without a bunyear, and in the afternoon of that day, after the dle of fedder or pound of hay, and ploughing my regular exercises of the day are over, it is proposed horses. While at Messrs. DeRosset & Brown's, men dance and to spare. Thus I suffered for two months Admiring your talents and patriotism, we hope you and more. I also had goods left New York, 17th April, 1854-they soon arrived in Wilmington, and G. J. Moore, James Garrason, F. H. Bell, John Jones, remained there till the 30th of May, and were then James T. Moore, W. T. Newell, T. R. Lopitts, put on a schooner for New River. I suppose about W. Rivenbark, J. W. Wagstaff, D E. Robitzsch, the 20th or 25th of June I may hear of them at the H. M. Lewis, John C. Broadhurst, Robt. Henning, landing, and I consider that a quick trip. It consumes Edward Walling, W. F. Jones, Arthur Stucky, S. more time and money, and is a greater risk to get goods from Wilmington to Onslow C. H., or to Ter Landing, than from New York to Wilmington. We want something that will go ahead, and not wait for Arrival of the Steamer Arabia .- Three Days Late wind or tide-and give us ingress and egress, and not have to put our Turpentine on the banks of rivers, and wait for water, or let leakage or cooperage, or other expenses consume nearly its value; give me a go-ahead business, if I make nothing by the operation, and let me wear out, and not rust out.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't. s'v't. J. H. FOY.

Railroad from Wilmington to the West.

It is quite natural, and highly commendable, that Wilmington should desire a better connection with the Western part of North Carolina, to say nothing gence relative to the operations of the fleet. of the Mississippi, than that which she now has, or completed. All her enterprises have proved to be the Baltic. pioductive of trade, wealth, and population. And and was organized by calling J. M. Stevenson to the with the results of a direct connection with the Pasha would himself go to its relief with an over-

The question is, in what direction shall that con-The majority vote was adopted as a rule for the nection be made?

> to connect with our Western Road to the Deep River | the meantime avoid a general action. Coal Mines, and thence to the N. C. Road, at the Eastern terminus of the Western extension. And we which we quoted in our last from the Wilmington posed to re-open negotiations. Journal, that some such views were presented to the ENGLAND .- A new Minister of War will be shortroad to Charlotte. These facts induce us to say a merston. few words, which in their absence we should consider DENMARK .-- A coup de etat has occurred in Denwasted, in suport of the connection via Fayette- mark.

There was a time when we thought the idea of a rail road from Wilmington to Fayetteville was supremely ridiculous. That was when no successful rail road existed in the State, and when the experiment 90,000 troops to relieve Silistria. of running a rail road on the banks of a navigable stream had not even been made, much less shown to ed on the Clyde on the 23d ult. committee was composed of the following gentlemen, be eminently successful: and when our means could part of the public and the press. Our hotels have ers" of the town will not erect a suitable building to wit :- J. N. Sanders, G. J. Ward, W. F. Manson, be better employed than in opening a channel where 72f. 55c.; four and a half's at 97f. Nature had already placed one which answered the purpose tolerably well, to say the least. But that time is past. We should be glad to see such a road. The weather throughout England was propitious, connecting these two towns. Not that we suppose and the corps promised abundantly. There had been much aid would be given here to build it. All the fine, refreshing rains. means that Fayetteville can command, and much. more, would be more judiciously applied in endeav. is without any very startling incidents, though inter- al existance against the world. And with Canada, oring to reach the West.

ed to be reached from Wilmington. The distance, by an air line, measured on McRae's Map of the State, From Wilmington by Fayetteville, Rockingham,

and Wadesborough, to Charlotte, is 187 miles; a dif. ers. ference only of 13 miles. And for this difference will Wilmington forego the advantage to the projected of the coal to come by the Western Road, and the teeming produce of the West, which the extension of that road will pour down upon us first, and afterwards upon that place, (be it Wilmington or Beau-Resolved, That we believe this proposed road to be emi- fort,) which shall open her arms to receive it? Beau- repulsed. fort is 120 miles from here: Wilmington 75. All our intercourse is with Wilmington, and there is but little reason why we should desire it to be otherwise, except that Beaufort (or Carolina City rather) may Rega. come to us, and Wilmington may elect to go by us.

We regard it as a fixed fact that the N. C. Road is to be extended West, from Greensborough, Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, or some other point to be decided on by the next Legislature. It is not less D Bellamy, Jno Dawson, J M Robinson, Geo R French, tem of Internal Improvement; and as we believe he will be River will be extended to that point of connection.—
O G Parsley, Ed Kidder, N N Nixon, M Costin, W gratified to learn that his native County is about to follow Greensborough can be reached, via Fayetteville and Greensborough can be reached, via Fayetteville and Deep River, in about 165 miles from Wilmington, Lexington in 185, Salisbury in 143; and Charlotte, distress throughout Russia.

It is for Wilmington to consider, whether, in enconsideration of great interest to both places, but, as graveyard with!"

we think, of far more importance to Wilmington, which alone has the decision of the question.

Charlette is now, we believe, 280 miles from Charleston, (by rail road.) The road proposed by Charlotte to Wilmington will bring her within 208 miles of Charleston, only about 30 miles more than to Wilmington. And the construction of only 15 or 20 miles of Rail Road, from some point between Wadesborough and Rockingham, to Cheraw, might secure to Charleston most of the advantages of the Road

Onslow county has done nothing for herself long proposed to be built to Wilmington. There are other considerations connected with the subject, but we have probably said enough to induce the people of both towns to think for themselves about it .- Fay. Observer.

> Arrival of the Pacific-Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 11, 10 P. M .- The American mail steamer Pacific arrived at her wharf at half-past 9 o'clock, bringing dates from Liverpool to May 31, four days later, making the passage in 11 days and

The Pacific left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st, and brings 167 passengers. Consols closed at 91%.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR .- A steamer from the fleet brings intelligence that Gustusvarna was bombarded without effect on the 22d ult. Another attack was intended to be made on the 24th.

Silistria still held out on the 25th, the Turks resisting the Russians with great bravery. The Rus- of Mexico, and had been formally received. sians lost 1,500 killed in the attack on the fortress of Abdul Medjid.

The Greek insurrection was less formidable. It reported that King Otho accepts the ultimatum. Russia has certainly concluded a treaty with the

A late telegraph dispatch from Belgrade announces that Silistria held out on the 26th. The Circassians had been driven back four times with great loss by the Russians.

Tunis sends 10,000 men to the Porte. The Russians are menacing Erzeroum, and have recently made a compulsory enrolment of 30,000 Ar-

Two Russian war vessels have been presented to

the Greek Government by Russia. A Russia steamer sailed out of Sebastapol, notwithstanding the blockade, and captured an English merchantman in the black sea, but being discovered, cut

the prize adrift and got back safe to Sebastapol. The Neva was free from ice on the 2d of May, and had risen so high that an inundation was feared. Fifteen stone bridges across the Neva were to be broken down, and the remainder mounted with heavy

The Emperor of Russia has been quite sick. SECOND DISPATCH.

New York, June 11 .- The following is a further WAR AND POLITICAL NEWS .- Very hostile feeling the repeal of the Missouri restriction-by revolutionprevailed at St. Petersburg against Austria.

the frontiers of Bu Kovina had commenced with corps d'arme, said to number 150,000 men. Montenegro was tranquil at the last accounts.

ova on the 17th ult. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced, through London journals, that he could not pledge himself unconditionally that there should be no increase of the funded debt

Odessa, at the last advices, was closely blockaded. No neutral vessel was allowed to pass from Odessa into the Black Sea except those laden with coals and

Spain has issued a decree for a forced loan. Austrian vessels found upon the open sea are to be

near Kalavah, and established him head-quarters nesr

refused permission to accompany the English fleet .- So it must be met, not incidentally-not occasionally Anglo French convention, providing for actual war, with a oneness of purpose and vivacity and fanaticism is united in by Austria and Prussia-the treaty pro- of will equal to theirs. viding eventual war. It is rumored that a considerable corps of Austrian

troops will be concentrated at Cracova. The trade throughout Russia is suffering intensely on account of the unsettled state of affairs.

from Europe.

New York, June 13 .- The royal mail steamer Arabia arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 3d inst., making her trip in a

few hours over ten days. The Washington arrived off Cowes on the 2d. The Arabia passed the Europa on Saturday. She brings 126 passengers.

King Otho accepts the ultimatum of France and England, and has summoned a new ministry under Prince Marracordato. From the Black Sea we have not a word of intelli

The French squadron has been ordered to the will have when the N. C. Rail Road shall have been White Sea. Nothing definite has been received from Silistria still held bravely out against the Russian

those already completed will be as nothing compared forces, up to the 27th ult, It was reported that Omer PROGRESS OF THE WAR .- Eight thousand Freach

troops have landed at Pireaus and took possession. We had an opportunity recently of hearing from one Omer Pasha, St. Arnaud, and Lord Raglan, held The Convention then proceeded to ballot, whereup- of the most liberal and intelligent merchant which a council of war at Varna, the result of which was on O. Fennell was nominated in the Senate, and T. that or any other community can boast of, that he unknown, but it was said that the Anglo-French favors a rail road from Wilmington to Faye teville, army will proceed to Adrianople, and Omer will in Several skirmishes are reported without any result.

An Austrian courier would leave Vienna on the 2d learn that a correspondence has been going on be- of June with Austria's formal demand to the Czar to tween himself and a gentleman here on the subject. withdraw his forces from the Turkish territory. There And further, we understand from the paragraph was again rumors affoat that the Czar would be dis-

late meeting in that town to consider of the proposed ly appointed for Great Britain, probably Lord Pal-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Immediately after the conference with the English and French commanders, Omer Pasha advanced with The new steamer City of Philadelphia was launch-

French threes closed on Friday, the 2d inst..

esting, with a somewhat more pacific tone. We will suppose that Charlotte is the point desir- Omer Pasha, after a conference with the allied generals, marched 90,000 men to Silistria. Austria positively and unequivocally demands of

The political intelligence generally by this arrival

is 168 miles. But to go by Whiteville, Rocking-ham, and Wadesborough, as proposed is 174 miles. Russia, under certain penalties, to evacuate the prin-cipalities of Turkey. Greece has accepted the demands of the four pow-

> Two English vessels gallantiv cut out the Russian The Russians admit that Silistria cannot be captured under a fortnight at farthest.

They had attempted to force a passage of the Danube three several times, but in each were successfully now. While the oceans would wash us on the noth-The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed, and the banished princes are to be recalled.

An effective blockade has been established at By the recent convention which has been concluded, Austria is to occupy Albania, Montenegro and

Servia, should any disturbances arise. Authentic abvices from Athens report the defeat of people, and "liberty and Union" he forever establishone Egyptian corps, with great loss of life to the ed.

Thessaly had also captured 500 prisoners. Exchange at St. Petersburg had seriously deelined. There was much commercial and monetry England and France quiet.

It is for Wilmington to consider, whether, in en-deavoring to reach the West, she will come by Fay-for Califonia, who had been sea sick all the way out etteville, and secure the advantages of both her pro-jected Road to Charlotte and of that to the N. C. supplicating tone accosted him with "Docter, can Road, at its point of extension West; or whether she you tell me what I shall be good for when I get to passage on the underground railroad from Louisville will risk the less of the present and prospective trade San Francisco, if I keep on this way?" "Tell you! to for Canada, a day or two since. She said she couldn't

Ten Days Later from Mexico New-Orleans, June 12, 12.30 P. M. The Steam Ship Orizaba arrived at New Orleans on Sunday evening, from Vera Cruz, with advises from

the City of Mexico to the 5th inst.-Among her passen. gers is Senor RAFAEL, bearer of despatches to Don JUAN N ALMONTE, the Mexican Minister in Washing.

General Gadsden arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., and was received with unusual attention. He proceeded immediately to the Capitol.

It is reported that the GADSDEN Treaty has not been excepted by SANTA ANNA, but has been returned to Washington with some amendments, the purport of which is unknown.

Great preperations are being made for the celebration of Santa Anna's Birth-day on the 13th inst. when it is currently reported that he will declare himself Emperor.

There has been no additional information respecting ALVAREZ, received by this arrival. The British ship Challenge arrived at Guayamas on the West Coast of Mexico. on the 24th ult., from San Francisco with 380 individuals, mostly Frenchmen,

secently enlisted by the Mexican Consul with the anprobation of the French Consul. There was considerable excitement at Guayamas in consequence of the commander of the English brig-of-war Dido, having released five prisoners belonging to WALKER'S expedition, who were being The Turkish fleet was off Varna on its way to Cir- transported under a Mexican guard in the British

ship Ethelbert, to Mazatlan, to take their trial. The new Spanish Minister had arrived in the City A tremendous hurricane occurred in the City of Mexico, on the 19th ult., which caused considerable

There had also been a destructive hurricane at St. Louis Potosi on the 18th ult.

Seven highway robbers had been executed at Guad. alazara. PARRES, Minister of Finance, had resined on account of ill-health, and ALCOSTA, Minister of war, was at the

The New Abolition Disunton Platform. BOLD AVOWALS OF TREASON. LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY

WHAT SHALL THE FRIENDS OF REPUBLICANISM DO To the Editor of the New York Tribune-Sir-When some years ago I had the honor of reolying to an invitation of a pertion of the members of the New York Legislature to address them upon the slavery question, I was thought by many a fanatic, because I avowed that it was not a question about the African, but " whether we ourselves should be freemen or slaves." Since then, what is there sacred in the constitution, in treaties, in laws, in

guarantees of liberty, which has not been desecra-And now at last those "compromises" by which so many of us were humbugged-which were exalted above the " higher law " of revelation and conscience, are themselves trampled under foot-and by ary means-a continent lies in the dust at the feet of It is rumored that the march of the Russians upon the slaveocrats.

Thus far our republicanism is a failure. Shall we " give up the ship." Shall we return as the dog to his vomit, and clothe ourselves once more in the cast-Thirty thousand Turks were in possession of Kro off rags of despotism, admitting ourselves incapable of self-government and national existence? For my part, though sad-very sad-I am not des-

ponding. Let us use the reason God has given us to remedy the past, and make secure the future. The violation of God's laws is always wo? We com mitted a national crime in joining hands with the slaveholders to commit a determined wrong against the rights of the African, and now in due season the poisoned chalice is returned to our own lips. I am not prepared to say with the Garrisonians

that we are to break away at once by revolution from this criminal alliance; but I do say that only on-Marshall Paskiewitsoh had crossed the Danube ly salvation, because the only true repentance, in making the overthrow of slavery our dominant idea.

The one idea of the slaveholders which overrides Correspondence of the English journals have been all principles and measures, is the rule of slavery .-The signing of the new protocol at Vienna, in the -not compromisingly, by the friends of liberty, but

Does any man believe that in a fair contest between liberty and slavery the wrong will triumph?

What then shall be done? 1. In the first place. punish the traitors, as an example for all future times. I honestly believe that every man of the free States who voted for the repeal of the Missouri restriction deserves death. But there is no legal way of inflicting the penalty-the halter, then, they must escape. But one thing can be done-break them on the wheel of public opinion. Let no man deal with them in business-banish them from the social circle, and disfranchise them practically forever. This seems hard, but the race of traitors must die before

we can live. 2. Let the elections, even for the most inferior offices, turn upon the repeal of the Nebraska bill, or its amendment, so that the people of the Territory shall have the unqualified right to vote slavery out. To do this, the free trader must give up his free tradethe tariff man his tariff-manufacturers, shippinginternal improvements, temperance, schools-all must for the present, be held in obeyance to the one great question : Shall America be free or slave ?

3. Although I think the free democracy are best based to achieve the end, we must tolerate and recognize all parties who will aid as allies. Congression al districts where the free democrats have a supposed larger force, let the whigs and democrats renominate the free democratic ticket. And where the whigs or democrats re-nominate the whig or democratic ticket. so as to defeat the serviles of all parties. In the Presidential Nominating Convention, let a delegate be sent from each Congresional district in the Union, of that party which has the Congressman, and let them vote a common candidate. Such a candidate, thus nominated, can in my opinion be elected triumphantly in 1856. Let that candidate-whether Benton, Seward, or Hale, or any other good citizenbe chosen without regard to his locality in free of slave State. For our party is truly notional-theirs

4. Let us count the cost. All are, I imagine, now convinced that the extreme South is anticipating the dissolution of the American Union, and have been and now are using the nation all the time for their own ultimate aggrandizement. We must, therefore, calculate what is to be the result of our success -Suppose, then, a republican elected President, on the issue above stated, and that the ultras of the South, in their madness, overawe the more thoughtful citizens. and secede from Congress, and declare the Union dissolved. Then, either we must whip them in, or allow a peaceful reperation, as circumstances shall warrant. If we fight her we have the advantage of being the government de facto. We have the organization-the treasury-the navy and the army. If victorious, we could compel emancipation. If defeated we would be abundantly able to maintain our nation-Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi (which would probably unite with us) annexed, we would

form a more powerful people than even now. In such events, all the central portion of North America would be ours; and should Northern Mexico prefer our alliances, as she no doubt would, as cotton grows upon all sorts of soils in a given latitude, we would even be able to raise abundantly that plant and the sugar cane, for which so many seem now The bombardment of Hango is fully confirmed .willing to sell their liberties.

Under the railroad system, we have less need to regard boundaries by mountains and water courses and even in that respect the lakes, the St. Lawrence and the Columbia, to us would be what the Mississippi 18 east and west, we could well bide our time to expand our dominions over the feeble masters of the South to the Gulf of Mexico.

But the probabilities are that the South would see her only safety in the Union, and "acquiesce" in the "manifest destiny" of the triumphs of human rights, and begin in earnest to clear herself of slavery; till at last we should become peaceably a homogeneous

I have already made this letter too long. For myself, I am ready to complete the sacrifice and triumph of our fathers of 1776 at all hazards. I am tor no union without liberty-if need be through dissolution and war. "I stand by the declaration," trust-ing ever, till republicanism is vindicated and the liberties of mankind achieved.

Very respectfull, your friend,

Matt. Ward's laundress-a slave, of course-took of Fayetteville by adopting another route. It is a be sure I can. You're just the man we want to begin a possibly associate with such an unpopular individual any longer-much less, do his washing.